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250 Copper—20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
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290 Iron—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
300 Steel—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
310 Coal—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
320 Lumber—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
330 Flour—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
340 Wheat—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
350 Corn—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
360 Beans—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
370 Peas—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
380 Potatoes—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
390 Apples—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
400 Oranges—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
410 Lemons—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
420 Raisins—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
430 Dates—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
440 Figs—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
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470 Pistachios—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
480 Cashews—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
490 Pecans—10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
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August 11—1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
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August 14—1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4
August 15—1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4	1000 Sierra Nevada—30 3/4 31 1/4

BY STEAMER & SAILBOAT TO THE LAKE LINE.	BY STEAMER & SAILBOAT TO THE LAKE LINE.
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EDITOR RECORD: All the returns from the Amateur Concert of the 13th inst. have been made up and handed to me. It may be gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and disinterestedly gave their services on the occasion, as well as to all who attended, to know that the full amount realized from the sale of tickets and reserved seats was \$384; deducting \$72 for expenses, the sum of \$312 remains for the object for which the concert was given.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all who participated in the concert—the more so because they have given a help toward the improvements contemplated that I did not expect; also to Mr. Hanley for the free use of the theater, and to the American Brass Band for the fine music discoursed on the balcony of the theater previous to the concert. By inserting you will oblige

Yours etc.

D. MONTVERDE.

Pioche, Aug. 15, 1873.

FROM BOISE CITY.—As there are a good many Idaho people now domiciled in Pioche, a few items of news from Boise would not fail to interest them.

From a private letter dated Boise City, August 3, and received by R. G. Barnwell, we learn that on the 1st there was a fire in town which extended from Kellogg's to the old Hardy corner. Part of the stage yard and Hugh Thompson & Hemphill's blacksmith shop, including the tools and stock, were saved. The China wash house and drug store, with contents, were burned. Every loaf and burner in town, who had not a second shirt to his back, lost heavily. I have made an estimate of such losses and find that these "gentlemen of elegant leisure" have lost about \$15,000. If "jaws-bone" would pass current they could raise money enough to start life anew. Thompson & Hemphill have the lumber on the ground to rebuild, and begin tomorrow. Mr. Mead died on the 29th of June. People are busy harvesting, and the crops are good. On the 11th we begin to grind new wheat.

ANONYMOUS.—We have received an anonymous letter warning the people of Pioche against the tricks of a vendor of brass watches and white metal watches. The letter says the aforesaid was driven from the sacred precincts of some town or other by the vigorous application of deplorable shanghai berries and decayed hen fruit. We shall look out for that fellow, and if we don't find him, we'll apologize for bringing his name before the public.

THE JAIL.—There are only 15 prisoners in the jail at this time, and if malefactors don't look out and keep on their good behavior they are liable to be dealt with in a summary manner. It was all a mistake about the jail being so full that one of the persons had to be discharged. It may not be comfortable there, yet there is room for more than now occupy the place. There have been as high as 32 in the jail at once.

THE HARRINGTON CASE.—Yesterday was the day set for the trial of Jas. Harrington for the murder of J. H. Lynch; but owing to the fact that those summoned for jury service had been postponed until Monday, the trial was postponed until today.

The Judge's Charge.

Following is the charge of his Honor Judge Fuller, in the case of The State vs. Howard, for the murder of S. D. Potter.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: If you believe from the evidence that the defendant, Howard, did not kill Potter, the deceased, then you will acquit; but if you believe from the evidence that the defendant, Howard, did kill S. D. Potter, the deceased, then you must find him guilty of murder in the first degree, or of manslaughter, or of a crime of a less degree, depending upon the circumstances of mitigation, or that justify or excuse the homicide, will devolve on the accused, unless the proof on the part of the prosecution sufficiently manifests that the crime committed only amounts to manslaughter, or that the accused was justified or excused in committing the homicide.

You are the sole judges of the testimony and of the credibility of each and all the witnesses. It is your province to weigh the testimony and determine, after a careful consideration of all the evidence taken into account, the guilt or innocence of the accused, regardless of the race or color or the mere want of respectability of either of the parties, defendant or deceased.

In order for you to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of murder, you have to determine whether he has or has not unlawfully killed a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. All willful, deliberate and premeditated killing is murder in the first degree, and every other kind of murder is murder in the second degree. In order for you to determine if the defendant is guilty or not guilty of manslaughter you are to decide whether the defendant has or has not unlawfully killed a human being without malice, express or implied. These questions you are to decide as you have sworn to do, without bias or prejudice for or against the accused; nor are you to be governed by any bias or prejudice for or against the deceased, Potter, but, in all cases, you should be governed by the evidence and the law as given you by the Court; and as you believe from the evidence you may find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, or acquit.

All persons are supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, and if, upon the proof there is a reasonable doubt remaining, the accused is entitled to the benefit of it by an acquittal. The term reasonable doubt is not a mere possible doubt; because everything relating to human affairs and depending on moral evidence is open to some possible or imaginary doubt. It is that state of the case which after entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence leaves the minds of the jurors in such a condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction to the truth of the charge. The burden of proof is upon the prosecution. It is not sufficient to establish a probability, though a strong one, arising from the doctrine of chances that the fact charged is more likely to be true than the contrary; but the evidence must establish the truth of the fact to a reasonable and moral certainty—a certainty that convinces and directs the understanding, and satisfies the reason and judgment of those who are bound to act conscientiously upon the facts. The reason beyond reasonable doubt, because if the law which mostly depends upon consideration of a moral nature should go farther than this and require absolute certainty it would exclude circumstantial evidence altogether. You should engage the best faculties of your minds in deliberating on the evidence and deciding upon your verdict. You will also be guided by the law given you by the Court regardless of what may have been said to the contrary by counsel on either side.

THE HOWARD MURDER TRIAL.

The Verdict, "Man-slaughter."

Yesterday morning there was again a full attendance in the Court-room to hear the verdict in the case of Howard. At twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the jury came into Court for further instructions. At the suggestion of Mr. Rives, of counsel for the State, Howard was sent for, that he might hear all that pertained to his trial. When he came into the Court-room he was considerably agitated. The foreman of the jury then arose and stated that the instructions which the jury wanted were in regard to the penalties for the different kinds of homicide. The Judge read the law on the point, which is in effect as follows: For murder in the first degree, death; for murder in the second degree, a term of imprisonment in the State Prison, of not less than ten years, and which may be extended to imprisonment for life; for manslaughter, a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years. The jury then went out and deliberated. At twenty-two minutes to 11, after the jury had been out twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes, officer Hoag came into the Court-room and announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The Court then ordered the jury to be brought in. This was immediately done, and as the jury filed into their places a peculiar look of uneasiness, which in some amounted to agitation, was visible upon their faces. The defendant was brought in by his counsel, and stood beside his counsel. All through the trial he had constantly kept his eyes fixed upon the person who was speaking, whether Judge, juror, witness or counsel. All along, too, his face bore an expression, as far as it was capable of bearing, of intense anxiety. He had only shown his agitation to a more than barely perceptible extent when he came in at the time that the jury asked for instructions. Now, however, he watched every movement inside the bar, and moved his chair uneasily.

In answer to the usual question, the foreman of the jury, replied, "Yes," and handed the Judge the verdict, which was given to the Clerk, and read, as follows:

Pioche, Nevada, Aug. 15, 1873.

To His Honor, M. Fuller, Judge of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District of Nevada:

We the jury in the case of the State of Nevada against Jefferson Howard have decided on a verdict which is as follows, that the defendant, Jefferson Howard is guilty of manslaughter.

J. E. THOMPSON, Foreman.

As the word "manslaughter" was read, Howard seemed to be much easier in mind. In fact, we have good authority for stating that he is well satisfied with the verdict.

The counsel for the defense asked that the pronouncing of the sentence be deferred until one week from to-day—Saturday—in order that they might have time to move for a new trial; granted.

The jury was then discharged, and the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

On the first ballot the jury stood eight for conviction of murder in the first degree; two, murder in the second degree; one, manslaughter, and one for acquittal.

G. F. BIRD, who has so often pleased Pioche audiences, has a benefit to-night.

"Arrah-na-Pogue," one of the most popular plays of modern times, will constitute the evening's entertainment. Mr. Bird deserves a good audience; the play is a good one; and he has a hope to see as good an audience as he merits.

SALT LAKE AND PIOCHE RAILROAD.

In reference to this road, in which our people feel a deep interest, we copy the following from the Salt Lake Tribune of the 12th: "The Board of Directors of the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad had a meeting on Saturday night, at which Gen. P. E. Connor, President of the road, submitted a report of the business recently done by him in the East. Four hundred tons of iron are now on the way, and all that is needed to complete the first twenty miles of the road will arrive as required. Another locomotive and cars are also en route. It is expected by the Board that the road will be finished to Lake Point, and the cars running in two months and a half from the present time. Gen. Connor expects to leave for New York immediately on business connected with the road."

THE BANK EXCHANGE.—Among those who believe that Pioche is a live town yet, and who show their faith by their works, are Messrs. Hoy & Nixon of the Bank Exchange. This saloon, being the building formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., has been fitted up by the enterprising proprietors in a style exceeding anything of the kind ever before attempted in Pioche. The wood work is solid throughout and the doors to the saloon are most beautiful specimens of workmanship. They are almost identical with those of the Grand Hotel in San Francisco, with the monogram of the proprietors exquisitely portrayed on the glass. Two cozy rooms, in the rear of the saloon, offer an attraction to those desirous of a quiet game of cards or a chat over their liquor in the old fashioned style. Of wines, liquors, etc., it is sufficient to say they are worthy of the place and the dispenser.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.—D. B. Nye, a representative of the house of E. A. Fargo & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, San Francisco, will arrive by this evening's stage from Hamilton. Mr. Nye is not unknown to Pioche people, and will doubtless find many old friends here who will gladly welcome him.

WM. BELLINGER'S OX TEAMS arrived last night in eighteen days from Toano, loaded with three car loads of flour and one car load of corn, for Pioche. They were detained two days en route by the late rain storms.

REMOVED.—The law office of A. D. Berry has been removed to rooms over Dr. Deal's drug store, a few doors below their former location.

THOS. HYDE, we learn, has much better hopes of life than he had. He speaks cheerfully, and seems to suffer comparatively little pain.

THREE passengers, D. B. Nye, J. Gerrens and M. Liebenstein, are all that are advertised to arrive in Pioche to-day.

RICH COPPER MINE.—L. Wines, H. P. Kimball and T. Marshall of this city, with Captain Douris, of the City of Conitine, are the owners of a mine on Antelope Island, in Great Salt Lake, which promises to become one of the richest in the Territory. The deposit is extensive, and the latest assay shows 34.70 of copper, the only metal for which it was assayed. We congratulate the gentlemen upon the possession of this property.—[Salt Lake Herald, 12th.]

IRON COMING.—A telegram received from the Advertiser on Friday last, the 8th, there were 400 tons of ore ready, and shipments would commence at once for the extension of the Utah Southern Railroad. This is encouraging news for the people of Utah country. Four hundred tons of iron and one locomotive are also to come on immediately for the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad.—[Salt Lake Herald, 12th.]

PRITCHARD'S

Fast Freight Line

FROM PALISADE

VIA EUREKA, TO POCHE.

REDUCED RATES!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Fast Freight Rates.

On fruits, vegetables, eggs, etc.

General merchandise, groceries, etc., etc.

SLOW RATES.

Light and bulky goods, proportionately more.

MARK GOODS CARE PITCHARD, PALISADE.

1 3

[Fast] [Slow]

No forwarding charges by this line.

OFFICE:

Corner of Pioche and Field Sts.

T. F. LAWLER, Agent.

W. L. PRITCHARD, Proprietor.

F. F. MARX,

FORWARDING

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WHOLESALE DEALER

Flour, Grain, & General Merchandise,

TOANO (C. P. R. R.) NEVADA,

Will Receive and Forward Freight to

PIOCHE

AND ALL PARTS OF EASTERN NEVADA

Idaho Territory,

WITH DISPATCH AND AT LOWEST

Going Rates. Mark Goods

Care of F. F. Marx, Toano, Nevada.

H. A. BRUNNER, Agent at Pioche.

JAMES CRONAN'S

New Store,

MAIN STREET, POCHE, NEVADA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CLOTHING

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Paints, Oils, Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars.